1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8		OF CALIFORNIA R VEHICLE BOARD			
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11	In the Matter of the Protest of	Protest No. PR-2328-12 and PR-2333-12			
12	BURBANK KAWASAKI, INC.,				
13	Protestant,	EXHIBIT "A" TO RESPONDENT KAWASAKI MOTORS CORP., U.S.A.'S			
14	v.	POST-HEARING BRIEF ON REMAND			
15	KAWASAKI MOTORS CORP., U.S.A., a				
16	Corporation,				
17	Respondent.				
18					
19					
20	Dated: October 15, 2013	BAKER & HOSTETLER LLP MAURICE SANCHEZ			
21		KEVIN M. COLTON			
22	Cho.				
23	Maurice Sanchez Attorneys for Respondent Kawasaki Motors Corp., U.S.A.				
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	II .				

EXHIBIT "A" TO RESPONDENT'S POST-HEARING BRIEF ON REMAND

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                           GENERAL MEETING
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     STATE OF CALIFORNIA NEW
     MOTOR VEHICLE BOARD
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     GENERAL MEETING
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              REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF BOARD MEETING
 9
                            Thursday, July 25, 2013
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            DATE:
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            LOCATION:
                            Hilton Los Angeles airport
                            5711 West Century Boulevard
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                            San Lorenzo F room
                            Los Angeles, California 90045
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            REPORTED BY: Linda S. Oak, CSR 10316
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        Los Angeles, California, Thursday, July 25, 2013.
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                      10:29 a.m. - 12:52 p.m.
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           MR. OBANDO: Let's call the meeting to order at
     10:29.
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                 Mr. Brennan, roll call, please.
           MR. BRENNAN: Mr. Brooks? (No answer.)
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                 Mr. Flesh?
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           MR. FLESH: Here.
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           MR. BRENNAN: Lizarraga?
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           MR. LIZARRAGA: Here.
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           MR. BRENNAN: Mr. Obando?
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           MR. OBANDO: Here.
15
           MR. BRENNAN: And Mr. Stevens. (No answer.)
16
                 We have a quorum.
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           MR. OBANDO: Thank you, Mr. Brennan.
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                 Item 3, the Pledge of Allegiance.
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20
                      (Everyone rises for the
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                       Pledge of Allegiance.)
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           MR. OBANDO: Thank you, everyone. Welcome.
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                 Let's go to Item Number 4. These are -- we
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     have a couple of items we're going to be making
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decisions on today. All right. Why don't we go to Item Number 4. This is going to be oral presentations in front of the public members. Let's see.

Comments by the parties or by their counsel that are made regarding any Proposed Decision, ruling, or order must be limited to matters contained within the Administrative Record of the proceedings. No other information or argument will be considered by the Board.

This is an adjudicated matter described in Government Code Section 11125.7(e), and therefore, members of the public may not comment on such matters.

Case of Burbank Kawasaki, Inc. versus
Kawasaki Motors Corporation, U.S.A., a Corporation,
Protest Nos. PR-2328-12 and PR-2333-12.

On May 8th, 2013, pursuant to Vehicle

Section 3067 and Government Code Section 11517, counsel

for the parties stipulated to allow the Board to

consider the Proposed Decision 34 days from the date the

ALJ submitted the Proposed Decision to the Board. At

the June 25th, 2013 General Meeting, the Board did not

have a quorum of Public Members to consider the proposed

decision.

On June 28, 2013, counsel for the parties stipulated to allow the Board to consider the Proposed Decision 63 days from the date the ALJ submitted the

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Proposed Decision to the Board.

I want to thank both parties and both counsel for allowing us to do that for that extension.

Kawasaki sought to terminate Burbank's Kawasaki franchise because Burbank failed to meet sales requirements, maintain model inventory, provide equal representation for Kawasaki products, and maintain flooring. Protestant contends that any deficiencies and/or claimed operational problems it may have are directly due to action or inactions of Kawasaki.

A merit hearing held before Administrative Judge Jerold A. Prod, February 5th through the 7th, 2013.

As of right now, the Proposed Decision would be to overrule the protests and permit Kawasaki to terminate Burbank's franchises for motorcycles and ATVs.

Okay. The members have reviewed the Administrative Record and the Proposed Decision, and we have all parties up at the table. So, terms of procedure, we're going to allow the Respondents to have 15 minutes, and then you'll each have 15 minutes and then five minutes for a response. Okay.

So why don't we start with Mr. Sieving, or start with the Respondent.

MR. SANCHEZ: Morning. My name is Maurice

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Sanchez. I represent Kawasaki Motor Corp. U.S.A. With me today is Michael Norton, just a general counsel for Kawasaki. I'm going to keep my presentation brief and I would like to reserve whatever time is remaining for rebuttal.

Essentially, you have before you, the Proposed Decision of Administrative Law Judge Jerold Prod recommending that the termination -- the protest be overruled and the termination be allowed. Kawasaki obviously supports that Proposed Decision.

There was really not a lot of dispute here. It was essentially undisputed that sales made by this dealership were inadequate; that, you know, the representation was not adequate of the models issued by Kawasaki. The inventory was inadequate and that the dealership has no flooring. The real dispute was as to why that was the case. Kawasaki would submit that the sales were inadequate — and this was in the record — long before the flooring was suspended by Kawasaki Motors Finance. In fact, the flooring was suspended on June 22nd — sorry, June 27th, 2011, and in the Proposed Decision there is a chart at page 20 which shows that the sales were deficient as far back as 2008. In that year, the dealership achieved only 41 percent of expected sales. In 2009, that dropped to 25 percent; in

2010, it was 32 percent; in 2011, it was 22.4 percent, and up to September 2012, it was 19.8 percent. So even before flooring was suspended in June of 2011, this dealership's sales were very, very deficient.

The other issue was that the -- and this was not, for whatever reason, a Proposed Decision, but there was testimony at the hearing to the effect that a dealer is allowed to get flooring at another institution besides Kawasaki Motors Finance. The dealer is not limited to that institution. The dealer is free to obtain flooring from any other financial institution -- that is acceptable to Kawasaki -- such as a bank, such as another lender, and other Kawasaki dealers do have flooring through those other institutions.

MR. FLESH: Are you saying then that your dealer's flooring has to be from an approved or accepted source?

MR. SANCHEZ: To Kawasaki Motors Corporation, yes. But it can be an institution other than Kawasaki Motors Finance, and other dealers do have flooring through other institutions.

MR. FLESH: But they have other floorings or other sources that have to be approved for Kawasaki?

MR. SANCHEZ: It simply has to be recognized as an approved financial institution. Any major bank,

Deutsche Bank, Bank of America, Wells Fargo would be

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acceptable. If they want to propose another bank,
Kawasaki would investigate that institution and
determine whether or not it was acceptable, and most
are.

My only point is that it does not have to be Kawasaki Motors Finance, and as it is in the record Kawasaki Motors Finance is a separate company of Kawasaki Motors and has its own standards, has its own requirements. Kawasaki Motors does not control them.

So if this dealer felt that Kawasaki Finance was in some way — their standards were too high or it could not be met, the dealer was free to go elsewhere to find flooring.

MR. OBANDO: I guess along the same lines, is there a pre-approved list of bank institutions that Kawasaki has?

MR. SANCHEZ: That was not in the record, so I don't know that we know that. I don't know that there is a pre-approved list, but as I said, other dealers have -- and Cheryl Montel (phonetic) of Kawasaki Motors Finance and other Kawasaki witnesses did testify -- that other dealers have flooring through other sources.

This dealer has been basically without flooring since June 27th, 2011 up through the date of the hearing in this matter in early 2013. So over 18

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months without flooring, no effort -- or no successful effort was made to obtain flooring through that date. Inventory, similarly, was dwindling. It was down to eleven units at the time of the hearing, and so I would submit to you that given those facts and given the fact that basically the trend was for sales or for inventory to continue to decline, the Proposed Decision is correct and should be sustained.

The other final issue I wanted to cover, there was some argument that the amount of flooring required was too high. For that I would draw your attention to another chart in the decision on page 17 at paragraph 74, and this shows that the amount of credit that the dealership had and the amount of credit actually used by the dealership far exceeded the amount that was required by Kawasaki of \$800,000. There was other testimony of \$765,000. The credit that the dealership had through January of 2010 was \$1.25 million, as high as \$1.5 million, and the lowest that the credit used ever was, in this history -- recent history of the dealership was 629,000. It was true that other lines were terminated at the dealership that are not subject to the Board's jurisdiction, but again, if the dealer wished to have their -- his flooring amount lowered to reflect these other lines, that was never

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presented to Kawasaki, and there was testimony to that effect at the hearing.

So unless you have any questions for me, I would like to reserve the rest of my time for rebuttal.

MR. OBANDO: Mr. Sieving?

MR. SIEVING: Thank you, Mr. President, Members of the Board. As you know, I'm Michael Sieving and I am representing Kawasaki. With me is Leon Bellissimo, the owner of Burbank Kawasaki, and what I would like to do is to present my arguments and reserve some of my time because Mr. Bellissimo would like to address the Board directly just for a few minutes. He assured me that he will confine his comments to matters that are within the Administrative Record in this case.

this is one of those cases where I don't necessarily disagree with the majority of the findings in Judge Prod's proposed ruling. For example, Judge Prod found that Kawasaki has not established that Burbank had not made the necessary investments into the dealership. That is paragraph 100. Judge Prod found that Kawasaki had not established that Burbank Kawasaki investments was not permanent. Judge Prod found that Kawasaki had not established that Burbank Kawasaki does not have adequate motor vehicle sales and service facility

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department, parts and personnel. In addition, Judge Prod found Kawasaki had not established that Burbank failed to meet its warranty obligations.

What this case really comes down to is three determinations that Judge Prod made, and one determination is at the beginning in 2008, the sales performance of the dealership started to slide. Now, as this Board knows quite well from other cases the Board has heard, in 2008 there was an economic recession that hit California very hard, and it hit the industries that this Board has jurisdiction over particularly hard, and those being motorcycle and RV industries. Those are probably worse than the car business because of lack of disposable income. So in 2008, we haven't disputed the fact that the sales performance started to decline.

The two other findings that Judge Prod relied upon to come up with his proposed determination is that Burbank breached the franchise agreement by losing its flooring line. Its flooring line was suspended, and Burbank's inability to satisfy the newly imposed requirements by Kawasaki Motors Finance of its \$212,000 irrevocable line of credit or letter of credit -- sorry -- and it is important to note -- and there is not a lot of findings in the Proposed Decision about this, but prior to the suspension of credit, there

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was no additional requirement by Kawasaki Motors Finance of an irrevocable letter of credit, and essentially what they did is they had the inventory as collateral. They obviously had UCC-1s and head liens on the inventory, and if the dealer failed to pay for the inventory, they had a right to come and repossess the unit. They have the inventory as collateral, but this was a new requirement, and not only do we want the inventory for collateral but we want from another financial institution, a irrevocable letter of credit in the amount of \$212,000, before we re-instate the flooring on it.

There is testimony in the record, and in fact it is replete with testimony, that never ever did Kawasaki Motors Finance ever lose a dime on this dealer. This dealer always paid every unit and it was never an issue of dealing things out of trust. He paid for the units. So -- and Mr. Bellissimo was unable to get a \$212,000 irrevocable letter of credit to satisfy these newly-imposed requirements.

The third issue that Judge Prod discusses in his Proposed Decision is that Burbank Kawasaki breached the provision of the franchise by not stocking enough units -- enough Kawasaki units.

Well, all three of those elements are

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directly interrelated and intertwined with each other. I mean, it is real obvious that if you don't have flooring, you can't stock an adequate number of units. If you can't stock the units, you can't sell the units. You don't need expert testimony on that, although there was. And Mr. Palmer, from Urban Science, testified and defined the fact with respect to the sales performance contained in the Proposed Decision are based directly on his testimony. He testified that the dealer wasn't selling enough units essentially. That was his conclusion. On cross-examination, even Mr. Palmer admitted that his analysis of sales performance was based on the assumption that the dealership had those units in inventory to sell. The dealership did not have units in the inventory to sell, and therefore, the assumptions that he could have sold more units, really, it isn't supported by the evidence in the record. Now the evidence in the record does establish a number of things, and that is that Mr. Bellissimo has potentially devoted his life to representing Kawasaki. He owned and operated Burbank Kawasaki since 1978, and before that time, for 10 years, he worked at his brother's dealership in Hollywood, which was Hollywood Kawasaki. Only Kawasaki there in Hollywood when he bought his own store in 1978. Mr.

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Bellissimo only represented Kawasaki; no other motorcycle franchises. His life has been devoted to Kawasaki.

Now it is important to note -- and this is discussed somewhat in the Proposed Decision -- that this is and always has been a small dealership. We are not talking about Galpin Ford or Fletcher-Jones Mercedes Benz, we're talking about a small motorcycle dealership kinda of off the beaten path in Burbank, California. But that dealership has been there successfully operating for 35, almost 36 years now.

Mr. Sanchez alluded to the cancellation of other lines in reference to the flooring commitments needed, and it is important to note that prior -- in 2011, the dealership had motorcycles, ATVs, Jet-Skis, the UTs, which are the side-by-side truck things, and the Mules. And in 2011 Kawasaki canceled the Jet-Ski, the U.T., and the Mule franchise. Got rid of them. This board doesn't have jurisdiction over the cancellation of those types of franchises, so Mr. Bellissimo essentially lost half his business right there.

The flooring request that Kawasaki has made, and it is in the evidence and in the Proposed Decision, is that this dealership have 700 -- sorry,

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\$848,000 in flooring just for the motorcycles and ATVs before the other lines were terminated, the Jet-Ski and the U.T. and the Mule lines. He had \$780,000 in flooring. So what they are essentially doing is saying we got rid of half your business, but yet we're increasing the amount of flooring you need to be able to operate successfully as a motorcycle and ATV dealer.

It is our position that that is unfair and created the situation we're in, and that is -- and the \$212,000 irrevocable letter of credit is based upon a percentage of the overall required flooring. Our position is the flooring should have been half of what they are requiring, and therefore, the irrevocable letter of credit would have been substantially less.

What we're asking for in this case is that the Board conditionally sustain this protest. And when I say conditionally sustain, under Vehicle Code 3067(a), it allows this board to place conditions upon sustaining a protest, but the conditions have to be run to ensure the compliance with binding contractual commitments. That is your only restriction, where there is a contractual condition in the franchise.

So what we're asking for is to conditionally sustain the protest and require that the dealership have a reasonable amount of flooring in place

within a prescribed period of time. Obviously, that would be up to you to determine how long it would take to get flooring.

Mr. Sanchez is arguing, in his briefs and today actually, that the dealership has been without flooring since June 27th, 2011, and at the time of the hearing had not reacquired or reestablished the flooring line. That is true. And you may ask yourself why has it taken so long to reinstate the flooring on it.

Obviously, if the flooring were in place, we can get the units in stock and sell the units and be back in business as usual. But as this board well knows, flooring is difficult to get by anybody under normal circumstances in today's economic environment.

I would suggest to you that when you have a dealership that has a pending termination proceeding hanging over its head, difficult becomes impossible, and allowing or conditionally sustaining this protest, and the condition to be imposed that he has to get flooring within a particular period of time for a reasonable amount, and if he doesn't, by operation of the Board's decision, the franchise is terminated. But by doing that, it will eliminate the obstacle that the dealership currently has, and that is this termination protest hanging over its head. No credit company, bank, or even

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Kawasaki Motors Finance is going to extend credit to a dealership when they know that any day now the franchise is terminated. They will have to come back and have to repossess the unit and possibly take losses on it. It creates an unworkable and essentially impossible solution. So we are asking for the Board to conditionally sustain the protest and allow the dealership then to obtain flooring, a reasonable amount of a money limit within a reasonable period of time, and allow him to get back to business as usual.

MR. FLESH: You mention two things on that condition. One, reasonable amount of flooring, and you alluded to the fact that since part of the lines that — the Kawasaki lines were eliminated, that the amount should be lower. I don't know, I just want to — I'm curious, when you say "reasonable amount," what is a reasonable amount? I'm sure different people have different ideas about what is reasonable and what is a reasonable amount of time to get a flooring facility, if this is what you are proposing.

MR. SIEVING: It is what I'm proposing, and quite frankly that is a perfect segway in turning this over to Mr. Bellissimo because he can tell you from an operational perspective.

MR. FLESH: Before that, I have another question.

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Help me understand the working capital kind of requirements. It is composed of the irrevocable letter, line of credit and a flooring line, or is that part of the flooring line? Is it two parts? Because you are talking about 200 and some odd thousand dollars for the letter or line of credit, and then a balance-owed amount to be the flooring line. So how do those pieces work together and how will we be able to -- even if we did go along with your recommendation -- is it going to be realistic for us to think that in some reasonable period of time you will be able to accomplish what you haven't been able to accomplish since 2011.

MR. SIEVING: Not having a pending termination protest over his head will enable him to go out and seek flooring, but having a pending termination hanging over the dealership's head creates an obstacle he has been unable to overcome. Banks aren't interested in talking to him.

Going back to your original question about working capital, working capital and flooring are really completely separate issues. Working capital is just the operational capital needed to make sure that payroll and rent and that type of stuff are paid. The flooring obviously is a credit line used to purchase inventory so when the dealership orders, say, 10 motorcycles from

Kawasaki, those motorcycles are brought to the dealership and delivered and the third-party flooring company wires the money to Kawasaki to pay for the unit. The units are sold retail and they then pay -- Burbank then pays off the bank, whoever that is. Up until now it has been Kawasaki Motors Finance. \$212,000 really is a component part. It's security. That is all it is. Doesn't give him an additional line of credit, but it is something a third party bank like Wells Fargo Bank, whoever, will send a letter saying we don't care what happens to the dealership, if they go belly up, we will pay you \$212,000. He has that much credit.

MR. FLESH: Two components.

You have to get the flooring line, which is comprised of the letter and line of credit plus an additional amount.

MR. SIEVING: Kawasaki Motors Finance, they are the ones that are imposing the requirement that Mr. Bellissimo come up with a \$212,000 irrevocable letter from some third source. That is their requirement. Now it doesn't mean that Wells Fargo or Bank of America or Deutsche Bank will have the same requirement. This is a new requirement Kawasaki Motors Finance has imposed.

MR. FLESH: What are you imposing in your suggested conditional order? What is the amount and

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what component parts? Is it flooring or a letter of credit or line of credit or combination of both?

MR. SIEVING: It would be flooring. We're not --

MR. FLESH: Component part could be a letter or line of credit?

MR. SIEVING: Depending where the credit source Obviously, if they are Kawasaki Motors Finance, is. they are going to require a letter of credit. other bank may not. That is really up to the dealership to overcome that obstacle as far as satisfying whoever is going to issue the flooring on it, whether it is a different bank or Kawasaki Finance. It's up to them to come up with that. I'm not suggesting that the irrevocable letter of credit be a part of the Board decision at all. What I'm suggesting is that the Board say by X Date you have to have flooring in place of X Dollars. Now you want to know what the X Dollars is. There is evidence in the record about cancellation of the other lines and where that leaves the dealership in the stocking requirements. I would suggest a reasonable amount of flooring would be around \$200,000. That would enable him to sell the motorcycles, repay the flooring. That level of \$200,000, he would be able to order sufficient inventory. And the ordering system has changed, by the way.

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One of the reasons in the past -- and this is all in the record. One of the reasons in the past that the flooring lines were set higher than they should be today is that you could only order units once a year and so you needed a sufficient credit line to be able to pay for those units. Kawasaki has changed their ordering system. You now order four times a year, so it is not necessary that you have such a high credit line. You know, in theory, that should have reduced the credit line by three-quarters -- the requirements to the credit line.

In our situation, we have not only the change in the ordering system, but we have the loss of other lines that were used as flooring, the Jet-Skis, Mules, and U.T. lines, that were used for flooring that we don't have anymore. So not only do we have the change in the ordering system that reduced the ordering requirements, we have the elimination of other product lines that require flooring. So if you are asked a number, I would say the reasonable number would be about \$200,000.

MR. SANCHEZ: Which is not in the record anywhere.

MR. FLESH: I read through this stuff, and trying to get back on here with my notes, we should strike all that. That is not relevant.

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MR. SIEVING: I was responding to your question.

MR. FLESH: You told me. Thank you.

MR. OBANDO: Did you want to make comments, sir?

MR. BELLISSIMO: I'm Leon Bellissimo. I been with Kawasaki since 1968, since we first came to United States, and I start out with my brother in Hollywood, and 10 years later I purchase Kawasaki Burbank, which there were three previous owner in five years' time. They all went out of business. They just could not run the business correctly. So I have been there; I have been successful dealer, struggling, hard times, hardships, you know, the economy. The showroom, I would say, it is big as this room, and there is no room for expansion, and you mention only put ATVs and motorcycles, and not really that much room.

Plus, you know, my whole life is Kawasaki and so I know how to do. My home, I owe a lot of bills to the bank, and I have a lot of employees, and this would be very devastating. I would lose everything. My whole life. If I lose my family Kawasaki -- which I consider Kawasaki part of my family -- and, you know, I start with -- stuck with them for the good times and bad times, and now they trying to get rid of me. So I want to remain a Kawasaki dealer forever and ever, until the day I die. And also this termination has been hanging

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over my head and it is hard to get flooring and everything else.

Now before when floor lines were ATVs, Mules, the requirements were originally they would give 200,000 to \$300,000 credit line, so district manager would say, Come on, hey, Leon, you have good credit. Here, have more, have more." And they kept threaten me, "Here, order these units or we going to cancel you." The warehouse was full. I mean, I had bikes three, four, five years old in the warehouse, and all dealers have these problems. Since today, same problem. then they realize a lot of dealers were going out of business, so they change the system -- which I suggested to him for many, many years -- like the car dealers. Let's order every month or every other month, so now we could order every other month and I could call there and get a motorcycle the next day, and I have been paying Actually, my sales now are double since the beginning when they try to cancel me, so now I feel since we could order four times a year and Kawasaki stocks the inventory in their warehouse instead of let us dealers carry million, \$2 million inventory, it is very good partnership. It is profitable for everyone to give me a list of maybe 100-, \$150,000 credit line without a revokable letter of credit, and also I pay

cash for some bike, so I have a full line of bikes on display. Now, not every dealer in the United States has a full line of display, because I will say 98 percent of dealer, they violate their agreement. Some dealers only have dirt bikes, some dealers have street bikes --

MR. SANCHEZ: Objection. Not in the record.

MR. OBANDO: Sustained on that.

THE WITNESS: Basically, I always pay my motorcycle. My floor got paid. Never cheat on them, never out of trust, and I never lost one dime. I paid millions and millions of dollars in interest on my floor and it always gets paid on time.

MR. SIEVING: Thank you. I'll reserve whatever comment we have left.

MR. OBANDO: I know there is a number of questions. I saw you writing diligently on a number of questions. I know you have reserved time plus your five.

MR. SANCHEZ: I do, thank you.

First point made by counsel that 2008 was a recession, that was addressed at the hearing. The requirement for the dealership to sell is not a raw number, it is a percentage, and so the chart that is on page -- trying to find it. The chart that is on page 20 shows a percentage of the expectations that were

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achieved; that percentage reflects the actual sales that are being made by other dealers, so the recessionary effect is taken into account. All dealers were down. So it is not like his requirement stayed up here, the recession pushed sales down but his requirement stayed up here. His requirement moved with the recessionary effect, so the 41 percent he was achieving in 2008 was of a lower amount. By the way, there was also testimony that that wasn't when sales started to go bad, that was the first year for which Mr. Palmer, our expert, had data that he could show, but there was testimony that sales had been bad at this dealership for a long time even before that. So those percentages that I read off to you that got as low as 19.8 percent in September of 2012 were floating with the sales of other dealers so those were not just affecting this dealership and his sales were down because of the recession. That is a red herring.

The letter of credit is a Kawasaki Motors

Finance requirement. That is not a Kawasaki Motors

requirement. So the finance company decides what they

need, as Mr. Sieving said. Other banks may not require

it; we don't know. But there was testimony and there

was -- I questioned Mr. Bellissimo at the hearing.

"Have you made efforts to get flooring from other

financial institutions? No." It was clear he had never made that effort, and that is one of the reasons we're saying to conditionally sustain this protest -- by the way, this is the first we have heard of this in this proceeding; that was not an argument made at the merits hearing at all, so there is no testimony, there is no evidence in the record of any request for conditionally sustaining this decision.

The letter of credit was, again, Kawasaki Motors Finance. He could have tried to find a financial institution that did not require that. He did not do so. He testified that his brother was willing to loan him hundreds of thousands of dollars, yet he bought no inventory with it. So, again, this dealership has been given opportunities to attempt to fix this problem, but has not done so.

As far as the termination hanging over their heads, there was no requirement that he inform banks or institutions that there was a termination here. Kawasaki certainly wasn't going to tell anyone. So how that is hanging over his head is a mystery to me. Again, that was not in the record that somehow this was hanging over their heads and prevented them from getting flooring since June of 2011. It is now two years later. So why is it all of a sudden that the skies are going to

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open up and flooring is going to be obtained? There is no evidence in the record that that is even feasible at this point.

The cancellation of the other lines, as we pointed out, this dealership at one time, their flooring requirements were 1.25 million. So to have an 800,000 or \$765,000 line of credit is not unreasonable under these circumstances. It is much less than was required previously. So, again, that takes into account the new ordering system. If this dealer felt that he needed a lower amount of credit, he should have proposed that to Kawasaki. He never did that. He never said, "Hey, I only need 100,000." There was testimony at the hearing, because he was asked, I believe, by Judge Prod -- Mr. Bellissimo was asked -- "Well, what do you think is an adequate amount of credit?" He testified \$20,000. That was the only thing in the record as to what he believed an adequate amount of credit is. So \$200,000 was thrown out today. That is not found anywhere in the record. The testimony from Mr. Bellissimo was that he felt \$20,000 was adequate, and I believe that is in the Proposed Decision.

So, again, there is going to be this give and take. I understand this dealer is making an effort to save the dealership, but there is really no need. It

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is two years now since flooring was suspended. This dealer could have attempted to work with Kawasaki, could have attempted to show them that I need less now because two lines are gone. There was no testimony that it should be cut in half. What amount these lines represented to him as far as how many sales he was making, we can tell you there was testimony that motorcycles and ATVs are the big lines for Kawasaki. There was no evidence presented that the side-by-side, the Mule, the Jet-Ski was that big a percentage of the requirement for flooring. So, again, outside of the record.

Kawasaki has worked with this dealer -- the flooring was suspended in 2011. Ms. Montel testified she attempted to help him get flooring. She sent him samples of the letter of credit and did all she could to attempt to help him get flooring, and he basically did not respond. He basically showed -- and the testimony showed at the hearing -- he tried to operate it on a shoestring. If I have one customer come in that wants a product, I'll call a dealer and see if I can get that today, and then I don't have to floor it or have it at the dealership. I'll try to get it the same day, as he just stated. That is not the way you run a dealership. You have to stock an adequate inventory for customers to

look at, experience, touch, feel, maybe to ride, so they are interested in buying a vehicle. You can't say, oh, I can get that for you. You know, come back tomorrow and I will get it.

MR. FLESH: Then I don't want to go outside of the record, so correct me, because I have a limitation here.

Mr. Bellissimo, on one occasion that I read, offered to put his home up as collateral for something.

MR. SANCHEZ: Yes, for flooring.

MR. FLESH: I don't know for a fact, but I suspect that his equity in the home was for more than \$20,000. Are you saying that he offered \$20,000, but if he is offering to use his home as collateral, what was that for?

MR. SANCHEZ: Well, \$20,000 was the total amount of flooring he said he needed. Instead of \$800,000, I only need 20-, because I can buy one right away.

The home issue, Kawasaki -- again, this is not Kawasaki Motors, this is the finance company. There was testimony that we're not a mortgage lender. We're not equipped. We don't have appraisers. We're not in that business of accepting a home or any kind of real estate as collateral. We just don't do that. That is why they required the letter of credit. That is something they do in order to get additional security to

issue a line of credit. They have never, ever accepted					
a home or other real estate as collateral for flooring.					
Other lenders might do that, but again, he was free and					
has been free for two years to go out to other lenders					
and get a line of credit with his home as collateral.					
Maybe he could have done that. But, again, there was					
nothing in the record that showed an effort to do that.					
So maybe Wells Fargo would have said, "We'll give you a					
home equity line of credit using your home as collateral					
and you can use that to buy motorcycles." Again, he					
didn't do it and hasn't done it for two years. So there					
is nothing in the record for that. He was asked, "Have					
you made other efforts?" "Well, no, I just couldn't get					
the line of credit, the letter of credit. Bank of					
America and Wells Fargo didn't know what it was when I					
asked them." And as stated by Judge Prod, that simply					
wasn't credible. "So what efforts were made," he was					
asked, and he could not testify to any other efforts					
that were made, other applications filed to obtain					
flooring from other institutions. I would submit to you					
he has had more than adequate opportunity to try to do					
that, if that is what he was trying to do. There was no					
argument at the hearing. In the briefing, I believe					
Mr. Sieving will correct me if I am wrong that they					
were seeking a conditional sustaining of this					

termination.

So I would submit to you that two years is long enough. If this is truly his life, he would have been out there making efforts to obtain flooring from other sources for over this two-year period. He has not done so. For him to say now I'm going to do it, time has run out. He has -- he tried what he tried, and he did what he could do, and we have to assume that with the termination hanging over him, he did what he could do and was not able to achieve flooring.

But I will also remind you that sales were poor even before the flooring was suspended. Three years before. They were poor in 2008, 2009, and 2010 and half of 2011 before flooring was suspended. So it wasn't just the lack of flooring, they were abysmal before that. 40 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent of what he should have been making compared to other dealers and what they were selling.

There was also, as is noted in the Proposed Decision, other people within his area want to buy Kawasaki and are traveling to other dealers that are father away to buy it. So it is not just that he can't sell, they actually are going outside of his primary market area, what Kawasaki calls the statistical evaluation area or the SEA, S-E-A, area. They are going

elsewhere to buy.

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There are many more problems here besides flooring. They can't all be cured with flooring, and he has had ample opportunity to do that and has not able to do so, and I would ask that this Board adopt the Proposed Decision as its decision. Thank you.

MR. SIEVING: On two separate occasions, Mr. Sanchez told you that my request to you to conditionally sustain this protest is the first he has heard of this. I should feel slighted. I assume Mr. Sanchez read my briefs. There were two briefs filed by each party in this case.

MR. FLESH: Hold on a minute, please. Robin is that outside of the record?

MS. PARKER: In the briefs? It is in the record. Let us know the briefs and page number.

MR. FLESH: Note where you are talking about.

MR. SIEVING: I have my reply brief and I have my opening brief. In the opening brief, it is on page 10. Conclusion section. Closing brief, it is on page 5. All of page 5. I'm not going to read it all, but essentially what it says is that I'm asking the Board to conditionally sustain the protest to permit Burbank to obtain a flooring line sufficient to enable it to purchase a sufficient line of inventory or permit it to

meet the reasonable expected sale obligations. I have said that in both my briefs.

MR. SANCHEZ: I stand corrected. I just didn't remember. Sorry.

MR. SIEVING: That's all right.

Couple of other issues Mr. Sanchez brought up. He said based on the chart -- I think page 20 -- that the requirement was 1.2 million in flooring several years ago. That is not what the evidence said and that is not what the Proposed Decision said. There was \$1.2 million of flooring being utilized at one point in time, but the credit requirements of Kawasaki at the time were \$765,000. Now the requirements are \$848,000, after they reduced the available profit -- terminated the Jet-Ski.

None thing Mr. Sanchez said that actually kind of surprised me was that there was never a request made by Burbank to reduce the amount needed for flooring. There is testimony in this record -- and in fact Mr. Sanchez alluded to some of it -- that Mr. Bellissimo tried, on numerous occasions, to get Kawasaki to reduce the flooring line requirements. The \$20,000 that Mr. Sanchez referred to was not -- the testimony in that was not Mr. Bellissimo's opinion that is all I need. That is how it was characterized today. The testimony and the findings on that were Mr. Bellissimo

said, "Let's reinstate the flooring at \$20,000 and I will build that up over time. At least start it and open the doors, essentially, and let me order a couple of motorcycles on that and I'll increase it, the flooring line, once I get sufficient collateral or whatever the flooring company needs." That \$20,000 was not Mr. Bellissimo's estimate as the total amount of flooring needed to run this business.

So last time I was discussing this with you, 15, 20 minutes ago, you did raise an issue about how do we determine what is reasonable. If the Board is interested in my proposal to conditionally sustain this — and this, by the way, is an extremely important issue to my client. It is his life. And I mean we're not talking about something minor. This is what he has been doing for his entire life.

Mr. Sanchez is right, there is no evidence in the record upon which this board could make the factual determination that \$200,000, \$300,000, 150,000, whatever, is a reasonable figure. I don't think the evidence is there.

I would respectfully request if the Board is interested in conditionally sustaining this, is to remand the matter back for a very, very limited hearing on the one issue as to what is reasonable, and Kawasaki

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can come in and say, well, his expected sales are this amount and he has a 90-day supply, and this is what we need, and we can come in and say because of the changes in the ordering system, we can order more often, and with limited facility space, as Mr. Bellissimo testified, we only need this amount to achieve those sales. It would be an issue, and whoever the Board remand it to would make that determination. This is a reasonable amount, and the decision would kick in either we get flooring for that reasonable amount or the franchise is terminated. That is what the conditional termination or conditional sustaining of the protest says. Says comply with the requirement, need X dollars in flooring by a certain date, or the franchise is terminated, and that is what I have been asking for all along.

I'm not here to suggest that this

dealership should be able -- you should allow this

dealership to operate in perpetuity without flooring. I

understand flooring is a component part of any

successful car or motorcycle business. What I'm

suggesting is that we haven't been able to get flooring

because this protest has been hanging over our heads and

if the Board conditionally sustain this and sustain the

protest, it will allow us to do that. If we don't do

that, we're gone.

MR. SANCHEZ: Two more points. Sorry.

MR. FLESH: Maybe three, and I'll tell you why.

What is troubling to me is we're talking about this

financial aspect to the inventory, but this proposition

also goes into a number of other factors, as you

mentioned, and the permanency of investment, for

example. A dealership that is off the beaten path -
and I don't know when the last time the facility was

upgraded, what it requires, things of that nature. It

was in the record. I don't know how it was discussed or

what was done. If you address one conditionally as Mr.

Sieving proposes, there is a lot of other reasons that

was considered in this decision.

Are you saying -- are both of you saying -- and you can answer first -- is that basically everything, the heart of this Proposed Decision is based on the inability to get a flooring arrangement?

MR. SANCHEZ: That is a major issue but not the only issue, and not the only important issue. If you look at the chart on page 17, this shows you — there was testimony that the credit limit shown here was in the flooring amount that the dealership had and it always is over a million dollars back to 2006 and through January of 2010. It is 1.1, 1.2, and then

actually on August 5th, 2009, the last bottom line, the
adjusted credit limit, which was actually even over the
amount of the original line, went up to 1.5. So this
shows us this was not the only issue at the dealership.
The dealership had flooring during these times, and they
were still only making, in 2008, 40 percent of required
sales. They were still making, in 2009 and 2010, 20
percent, 30 percent. So flooring was important, no
question about it, but it was never the sole issue. And
the sales that the dealership was able to make, even
when it had adequate and more-than-adequate flooring
available to it, were abysmal. It was less than half of
what the dealership should have been selling. People
were going outside of the area to buy from other dealers
as far back as 2008. So flooring is not going to fix
this. The dealer would like to make it about flooring.
He would like to say I'm going to try. I know I have
had two years, but now I'm really going to try to get
it. Well, (A), it is too late for that, and (B) he had
adequate flooring and, as he would say, more than
adequate flooring. 1.25 million available, and used.
It shows how much he was using of it, and a lot of times
he was using 100 percent of it and he still couldn't
make the sales to adequately represent Kawasaki at this
location.

So I would submit to you, flooring is not the only issue here. It is not even the most important issue. This dealer just doesn't represent Kawasaki adequately, and flooring, even though he had it, was not enough to make that.

These arguments should have been made by the dealer at the hearing. He should have presented what the adequate amount was. He should have -- that is what they were going for. It is only brought up in briefing. He should have said 20,000 wasn't enough, I really think it should be X amount. Whatever it was, that should have been done. There is no reason that couldn't have been done at the hearing itself, way back in February and early this year. They are simply seeking more delay, and there is no reason for it.

Mr. Bellissimo said that is his life.

There was adequate testimony that this is also a scooter dealership. Many other scooter lines are sold at that dealership, and frankly, that is probably what it should be.

The rent is only 3- or \$4,000 a month, which is in the record. They can sell scooters and have a business there and make adequate sales. That is what it should probably be, and you know, if he wants to remain in business as a dealer of some type, there was

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adequate evidence and testimony that he could have done that. So he just can't represent Kawasaki adequately.

MR. OBANDO: Do you want to follow up on Mr. Flesh's statement?

MR. SIEVING: I do.

Mr. Flesh, you mentioned permanency investment and whether they have adequate facilities, and as I started off my remarks, I went through the findings of Judge Prod and he found Kawasaki had not established that the dealership did not have permanent investment, did not have adequate facilities. This was litigated at the hearing, and Judge Prod found in our favor on those issues. The only ones he found against us are the ones I raised today, which is sales performance, breach of agreement, and flooring, and not having -- only issues he found adverse to us.

MR. FLESH: I had to reread it because of all of the negatives and I was confused.

MR. SIEVING: One observation about this, Mr. Sanchez referred to the credit limit being 1.25 million. That is the credit limit, not the requirements of Kawasaki. Every time this dealer would order more inventory, Kawasaki would raise the credit limit, that is why. What we're talking about today is what is required from now on. We're not talking about what he

had in the past. He is making a credit limit with the requirements for a credit limit and the two are not related. That is what we feel should be addressed as far as a reasonable amount because, you know, we're not dealing with the economic times we had back in 2004, 2005. It is a different world today. And, you know, this credit is not going to be available to pretty much everybody in a motorcycle dealership. This is an extremely important issue to my client and we urge that the Board conditionally sustain this and give him an opportunity.

Mr. Sanchez said he had two years to do it. Well, we have been in this protest for most of this time. Give him an opportunity to save his business.

MR. OBANDO: Any questions Mr. Lizarraga?
MR. LIZARRAGA: None.

MR. OBANDO: I want to go back to page 21 on the -- I guess item number 91, which is -- kind of goes back to the issue of sales, 15 percent of Kawasaki sales are made by BTA. Customers in the area are going elsewhere. Kind of going back to that. You know, that is kind of something to consider. You know, what would change that at this point? I mean, what were some of the things that were required having customers go outside of that area that took away from some of his

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business in terms of that study that was done? What caused that? Because that is significant, and, you know, I think saying this board decided to go in that direction, what has been prevented from -- those customers are gone, they are probably at another dealer, what is it that is going to get them to come back or increase that market in that area to make it sustainable so we're not back here again two years from now or three years from now?

MR. SIEVING: Thank you. Inventory. Inventory is what will change that. This dealer is well known in Burbank and has been there a long time. The public knows the dealership is there. If we have the inventory, we can sell the inventory. One of the problems we had, and reason these sales figures are poor and consumers were going outside the market to buy is because we didn't have them. One of the things that has been done in the past is when you have -- especially when you have a long-time dealer who has been there forever and is not doing a very good job, is the Board will allow Kawasaki to establish an additional dealership in a market they perceive to be a sale performance area where they perceive the sale performance is low. Kawasaki did not seek to add additional representation. They sought to terminate the

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dealer, which would have the adverse effect, which would increase sales in this market. Long-winded answer to your question.

The answer to your question is inventory will allow us to get back to business-as-usual and selling motorcycles.

MR. OBANDO: Do you have an opinion?

MR. SANCHEZ: Inventory won't do it. You see on the chart in 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010 he had more than adequate inventory. He was using a big percentage of his line of credit and still wasn't making the sales. So inventory alone does not do it. There was evidence in the record that this dealership has very low customer satisfaction on sales. In fact, I think there is some point made here that in one month he sold two units and received complaints on two units. Whether those were the same, it was not clear, but there is a high degree of complaints about this dealership and the customer satisfaction that people are getting there.

I would submit to you that is a big reason people are going to other places, because there were lots of complaints about this dealership. It was the last in the district out of 45 dealers. It was near the bottom of the region, and it was even nationally like three from the bottom as far as customer satisfaction.

There were exhibits in the record to show that. So it is more than just flooring. This will not be cured by flooring. There are sales issues, there are customer satisfaction issues, there are lots of other issues with this dealership that were all demonstrated.

The reason Kawasaki didn't put on evidence on some of these other issues is frankly because it didn't have to. Why go after these other factory contractors that really are extraneous to the main issues? Kawasaki focused on sales, lack of flooring, customer satisfaction; that was not adequate by this dealership, and I would submit to you that is not going to change even if they get flooring tomorrow. It is not going to change for this dealership.

The dealership sales have been abysmal since at least 2008. And 2011, of course they fell off the cliff because there was no inventory, even prior to that 40 percent, 20 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent.

Those are numbers that can't be explained just by lack of inventory. Dealer had flooring and had inventory and still couldn't meet the sales.

MR. FLESH: What I come back to is your point of which, even if you try to give some kind of conditional -- or some time to reestablish flooring, are we going to be back here again for other reasons?

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MR. SANCHEZ: Yes.

MR. FLESH: Mr. Sanchez eloquently referred to the record to show, you know, this is not just about flooring, and then, Mr. Sieving, I think you were focusing on flooring. What about everything else? The other items? You are saying -- double negative. It was not established that there was not permanent investment. There are a lot of things that the findings show but there still did suggest there were other issues as well.

MR. SIEVING: We prevailed on all of those issues. Mr. Sanchez said that, for whatever reason, Kawasaki made the decision not to present evidence on these other issues that we're talking about, and why should they, because they thought they had this thing won simply by the flooring issue. Well, the reason that they should have presented evidence is that this board is required, mandated, to address those issues. Those issues were addressed at the hearing, and Judge Prod found in our favor on all of those issues with the exception of the ones that I started my presentation by mentioning: performance and the flooring and breach of agreement for not stocking enough units on the flooring. That is what he based his Proposed Decision on. Flooring will cure those issues. It will, by necessity. All three are intertwined. If you don't have flooring, can't stock

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units. If you can't stock units, you can't sell units. Simple as that.
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All we're asking for is a chance to do that. It has not been a delay. It is just with this protest pending, you are not going to be able to get flooring; not going to happen.

MR. SANCHEZ: There was no evidence of that in the record.

MR. FLESH: Now let me ask this question. Either one of you or both of you. It wasn't in the record. Should we remand this to take additional evidence on these items?

MR. SANCHEZ: No.

MR. FLESH: You have to understand, we can do that as well.

MR. SANCHEZ: I understand.

MR. FLESH: Mr. Sieving is trying -- he is not trying -- he is suggesting that we remand -- give a conditional sustain on the protest conditionally based on the flooring issue. There are a lot of other issues here. Mr. Obanda suggested that if we just fix this one issue, are we back here again for the other reasons? A lot of things going on here.

MR. SANCHEZ: You are back here again, and I will tell you why. There is no dispute that up until 2011

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this dealership had adequate flooring. From 2008 to 2011, its sales were horrible. He had adequate flooring. He had adequate inventory. He had what he says he needs. He had it for many years and still couldn't do it, so you will be back here again. The flooring is not going to cure -- contrary to what Mr. Sieving says, and he is trying very hard to represent his client, and I respect that -- it will not cure those issues; not cure the customer satisfaction; not cure the sales that he can't make.

MR. FLESH: We're focusing only on flooring.

MR. SANCHEZ: No, we're not. Sales is another issue this is based on.

MR. FLESH: We have a dealer here in business since 1978. Things start going bad in '05, '06, whatever it was, and then has presented since then. But he has been a dealer since 1978.

MR. SANCHEZ: I understand that, and, respectfully, that is a long time and we understand that and we have respected that, but simply by longevity does not lower the requirements to be a dealer, and just because I can say I've been a lawyer for 32 years, if I can't practice law anymore and I am not doing a good job for my clients, then maybe I shouldn't be a lawyer anymore. Simply being longevity and having longevity in

a profession doesn't allow you to stay there. If I start committing malpractice, then my clients aren't going to have me anymore. I'm sorry --

MR. FLESH: You are going too far. We have the evidence here, we have some items that have more evidence than others. There is a lot of aspects to this.

MR. SANCHEZ: I understand, but those items that did not have evidence do not cure the egregious sales deficiencies, flooring deficiencies, customer satisfaction deficiencies that this dealer have. Having a permanent facility doesn't cure those. Having — doing warranty work does not cure those. They are separate and apart from the issues that were sufficient for Judge Prod to write this Proposed Decision. Even if you obtained evidence on those, that is not going to cure these overwhelming issues that were addressed and that showed that for many, many years this dealer simply hasn't been doing the job. Flooring or no; inventory or no, hasn't been doing the job.

MR. FLESH: And the record is complete with Kawasaki's notices to this dealer with respect to the facilities not being adequate and suggesting they be upgraded, modernized, picking up the sales numbers, things other than just inventory? You are saying the

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record is complete to all that?

MR. SANCHEZ: The record is complete to the extent there was a record of it, yes. We did not focus on those issues. There was testimony about the condition of the facility, about the signage of the facility, about how that was not the nicest Kawasaki facility.

Mr. Bellissimo presented evidence of other facilities and how they compared to his facility. That is all there already. There is not going to be anything new about those things.

I will point out -- and this was very carefully handled by Judge Prod in his Proposed

Decision -- Mr. Bellissimo testified today or stated today that he wants to be a Kawasaki dealer for life.

Well, that was effectively rebutted by testimony that Mr. Bellissimo, on the internet, actually discouraged people from buying Kawasaki products and actually said do not buy from Kawasaki. That is very strange behavior for somebody who says he wants to be a Kawasaki dealer for life. Dealers -- I've never seen it before in how many years of doing this, decades, for a dealer to actually say do not buy Kawasaki products, do not support Kawasaki. That directly contradicted and impeached his testimony at the hearing that he promoted Kawasaki products. He actually did things to the

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    detriment of Kawasaki. So will we be back here again?
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          If we have to rely on that as a good-cause factor,
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    we will be back here again and there will be a lot more
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    evidence of that. It is limited here in the record only
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    on his -- to rebut his testimony that he promoted
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    Kawasaki. He clearly demoted, if you will, or argued
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     against people buying Kawasaki products on the internet
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     and that cannot be taken down. That is there forever.
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     So he actually tried to harm -- effectively harm
    Kawasaki products, and that is there forever and will
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     not be erased.
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          MR. OBANDO: I want to go back to the economy of
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    probably the region, et cetera. That is the concern, in
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    general, of mine. How is the market doing in terms of
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     sales in that region? You know, we obviously plummeted.
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    We had decline.
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          MS. PARKER: Has to be in the record.
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          MR. SANCHEZ: There was something in the record.
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          MS. PARKER: Being an older time frame, not a
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     current time frame.
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          MR. SANCHEZ: How is it today?
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          MS. PARKER:
                        Can't do today.
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          MR. SANCHEZ: I can tell you what was in the
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     record as to what we presented on that issue.
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MR. OBANDO: Is that fine?

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MS. PARKER: As long as it is in the record.

MR. SANCHEZ: On the record, it was shown that this area where Burbank is, that district performed above national average, performed above other averages that Kawasaki monitored, so this area should actually be doing better than the national average. percentages that I showed you, the 41 percent and the 20 and 30, those are national averages that this dealer is competing against, but there was testimony in the record showing that the district, the state, the region, all do better than national average, so this dealership should be knocking it out of the park and beating these by over 100 percent. Instead, it is at less than 50 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent. So that was in the record. this area is doing compared to the nation is much better than the nation, and this dealer should consequently be doing much better than the nation.

MR. OBANDO: Do you want to comment on that or respond?

MR. SIEVING: Briefly. As I said earlier in my presentation, this is and always has been a small store. It is not talking about Home Depos opening up and selling versus a small hardware store. This is a small hardware store. It is never going to sell as many units as the big stores they put in Tucson or wherever they

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put them in. It is small dealership. It's always been that way and always will be that way. Again, we're just asking for an opportunity for him to save his business and get back to business.

MR. FLESH: One more question. Mostly Mr.

Sanchez. I want to make certain in the record, is there anything other than that -- I thought you brought it up twice, but once you brought up about this Mr. Sieving's suggesting that we have a conditional sustaining in the protest, that because of the things that was not brought up at the hearing and it was -- and you stood corrected. Anything else that you think we heard that was outside of the record so we know right now, please, and same question to you, Mr. Sieving.

MR. SANCHEZ: Yes, that was in his brief. The other thing that was not in the record was that somehow this protest was hanging over this dealer's head and he couldn't even apply for flooring. That is just not logical.

MR. FLESH: I'm asking, your position was that that was not in the record?

MR. SANCHEZ: It was not brought up in the record and that certainly could have been. He was asked did you apply for flooring, and the answer was no, with other institutions.

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MR. FLESH: Thank you.

MR. SIEVING: Mr. Sanchez made reference to some postings on the internet that Mr. Bellissimo did discouraging people from buying Kawasaki. That was excluded from the record. They attempted to offer that. It was excluded. It was admitted for the limited purpose of impeaching Mr. Bellissimo's credibility with respect to advertising or certain actions he had taken to promote the product. It was excluded for all other reasons, including trying to impeach his statement that he wants to remain a Kawasaki dealer.

MR. SANCHEZ: That was allowed for that purpose, actually, is my recollection.

MR. SIEVING: Not to remain a Kawasaki dealer?

MR. SANCHEZ: Just that he had promoted Kawasaki products in the past.

MR. OBANDO: Okay. Any other questions from the board members? Okay. So we'll -- we have another case to hear and we'll take that case up next and then we'll go into a closed session.

So, the second case we're going to hear is the case of D&A Automotive Group, O.C. Genuine Scooters of Santa Ana versus Genuine Scooters, Protest Number PR-2355-12 and D&A Automotive Group, O.C. Genuine Scooters of Tustin versus Genuine Scooters, Protest

Number PR-2356-12.

By letter dated November 28th, 2013,
Genuine Scooter gave notice to Protestants and the Board
of its intent to establish a Genuine Scooter dealer.
Protestants are located within the relevant market area
of proposed new dealer. Genuine Scooter contends that
Protestants have abandoned these matters by its failure
to participate in the mandatory settlement conference
and discovery. Protestants contend that they have been
timely corresponding with Respondent's counsel and
filing necessary documents as required.

A telephonic hearing was held before

Administrative Law Judge Anthony M. Skrocki on June

28th, 2013.

The ALJ found that the elements of Vehicle
Code Section 3050.2(b) were satisfied in that: Number
1, there was a "failure to comply with authorized
discovery" by Protestants; (2), The failure was
material; and (3) Protestants had no "substantial
justification for that failure." ALJ Skrocki
recommended that the Executive Director obtain direction
of the Board to dismiss the protests in accordance with
Section 3050.2(b). The Executive Director concurred in
the ALJ's findings and requested the Board direct that
the protests be dismissed with prejudice. The Proposed

MR. HUGHES: Yes, thank you. Well, I think Judge

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much speaks for itself. I assume you all had an opportunity to review it. It is very thorough and tells a story well and provides the support and justification for why these protests should be dismissed.

In essence, the notice was issued in

November of 2012. The protest was filed in December of
2012 and we are no closer today to resolving this

protest than when it was noticed and filed back in 2012.

It is not fair to our client to effectively be held

hostage. This isn't a termination, this is an add

point. They have addressed a need to better serve their

customers and the public, and they are trying to do so

through the proposed establishment, and they are being

denied the opportunity to have a sufficient hearing by

the Board of whether or not that will, in fact, benefit

the public.

They are being held hostage. I don't know how to say it any clearer. The dilatory conduct of Protestant in not pursuing these protests has essentially paralyzed the Board and paralyzed Respondent and they cannot move forward. Protestant could have retained counsel. He was encouraged to retain counsel. He stated he would retain counsel and he chose not to. It is not that he is incapable. He filed yet another suit against Respondent in Superior Court and he has

counsel representing him in that case. He is more than
capable of bringing in counsel. It is apparent that he
cannot pursue these protests on his own, yet he is
unwilling to go out and secure counsel in doing so. We
should not suffer for that. The Board should not be
burdened with dealing with these issues which are all
but certain to reoccur. If the Board does not confirm
the recommendation to dismiss these protest, we will be
here again with the same exact issues. We have gotten
nowhere in discovery. Once we get into if we were to
be forced to go back and litigate these protests, I'm
all but certain discovery would go nowhere. We would
have issues regarding discovery. We would have issues
regarding securing documents, getting witnesses
available for deposition, and we would find ourselves
back here again. I don't think that is an effective use
of the Board's limited resources at this time, and it
certainly is not fair to Respondent. This dilatory
conduct should not result in a multi-year stay of the
proposed establishment.

I would urge the Board to adopt the recommendation of Judge Skrocki in its entirety as proposed, and I will reserve the remainder of my time.

MS. PARKER: Mr. Obando, one point of clarification. We didn't announce to the audience that

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the Board members have, in fact, reviewed the Administrative Record as well as the Proposed Order.

MR. OBANDO: Just for the record, we, all Board members, have reviewed the record and are ready to deliberate.

MS. PARKER: Thank you.

MR. OBANDO: Okay. Mr. Tuchman, 15 minutes.

MR. TUCHMAN: I was going to start out by saying good morning, but it is the afternoon.

I'm Terry Tuchman, and I have a little company, D&A Automotive and also Genuine Scooters of Santa Ana and Genuine Scooters of Tustin.

I brought the original action before the board on December 14th against Genuine Scooters, LLC for the violation of Vehicle Code 507 and 3062, which preclude Genuine Scooters from establishing the same line dealer in the relevant market area, and in addition, for further violating the territorial contract granting O.C. Genuine Scooters of Santa Ana a 25-mile radius further violating the also called standard of granting individual dealers a minimum of a 10-mile radius. Genuine Scooters, LLC has been acting under the 25-mile radius, per our contract, for seven years. By placing another dealer in the Costa Mesa area, Genuine will be violating the 10-mile radius they claim they

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grant each of their dealers. Costa Mesa is well within the 10-mile limit of Tustin and Santa Ana. I am acting in pro per in the matter before the Board. I am acting to the best of my capabilities to follow the schedules and documents that are requested.

To someone who doesn't do this on a regular basis, on a daily basis, this can be very confusing. did what I could to meet the deadlines, except turn in all documents that were requested. It has been claimed that I have been causing delays in failure to file the documents. This is incorrect. I have filed all documents to the best of my capabilities. based on a technicality, they are claiming that such documents have not been received. First, I was unable to open the attachments for proof of service. Once I was able to open it, I didn't quite understand the proof-of-service concept and the attachment that had to be placed on each document that was sent to them via But that does not mean I did not send them. send the required documents, Request for Production of Documents, Objection to Respondent's Document Request, its Statement of Dispute Discovery Request. Such documents were, in fact, produced and sent to all correct parties via email/fax.

I wish to address the allegations as far as

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claiming my health had been a delay tactic. I didn't realize I needed to disclose my personal health matters to the people I had never met. I notified all of the parties as soon as I was able and found what my condition was. I, myself, had just been made aware of the inability to travel.

MS. PARKER: It's in the record.

MR. FLESH: Inability to travel?

MR. OBANDO: It is in the record.

MR. TUCHMAN: Had I known the opposing party would make a mockery of my illness, I would have asked my physician to write a formal letter describing my symptoms and condition. The physician did invite anyone to contact him with any questions. Anyone could verify the fact that I would facing and suffering from vertigo and was advised not to travel.

My failure to appear for the telephonic conference was a misunderstanding on my part. I received an email from Dana Windward taking the mandatory settlement conference off calendar. I believed that all future dates had been removed or revoked from the calendar at such time until the parties could discuss new dates for such conference. I received a call for the conference while I was in the physician's office. I quickly dressed and left the appointment to

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call -- to go home and join the conference. At that time, I called and was told the conference was over and I missed it. I hadn't received any reminders that such telephonic conference was back on calendar, and from the emails on April 8th, I mistakenly believed it had been taken off calendar.

This motion to dismiss should not be granted. The Board should look beyond the technicality of failing to file documents with the proof of service, especially when such documents were, in fact, received by all parties. The merit of this case had been examined and would lose my one opportunity to do so with the governing body that is supposed to safeguard all on these matters, if this matter is dismissed.

Furthermore, if the motion to dismiss

Genuine Scooters would be allowed, it would knowingly
violate their franchise territory agreement, violate the
Vehicle Code and statutory laws, placing or establishing
the same-line dealer in the relevant marketing area.
Should they be allowed to do this in California, what
would prevent them from not honoring any of their
territorial agreements with other dealers across the
United States? They would have absolute power to decide
which dealers would be successful and which dealers
would fail. There is no reason -- there is a reason the

Vehicle Code is in place, to prevent statutory law and to prevent this contract and other contracts from being violated.

I'm asking the Board to consider all the repercussions that would come from allowing the motion to dismiss on the merit of technicality and not being fully examined upon its merit. I would hope that if this Board decides to dismiss the case, I would hope they would do so without prejudice so that I can re-file, rescind and follow up with the necessary procedures that the Board is requesting.

MR. HUGHES: It is tempting to feel -- okay.

MR. OBANDO: Absolutely, you have five minutes.

MR. HUGHES: It is tempting to feel some sympathy for Mr. Tuchman. He is acting in pro per. He is an older gentleman. But don't be fooled. This is a sophisticated businessman. He has been around the block a few times. This is not some older gentleman that deserves our sympathy and pity. That is not the case. He knows what he has been doing throughout, and this decision is not based on some mere technicality or failure to provide or attach a proof of service. If you read the decision, which I'm sure you had, you'll see that is not what Judge Skrocki based his decision on. That is not the case.

As far as his breach of contract claim for the 25 miles, he has an action in Superior Court right now. He can pursue it through that action, file another action. He is represented by counsel there. He can —

I'm assuming counsel adequately represents his concerns regarding this purported guaranteed territorial promise in the agreement, but it doesn't belong before the Board. The Board can't address that anyway. So much time has passed. The Board has not been able to effectuate its statutory purpose, and certainly it has had no opportunity to do so, and it is time to dismiss this protest. It cannot languish this any longer, and I don't have anything else to say at this point unless if there are any questions.

MR. OBANDO: Okay.

MR. FLESH: There is one purpose among others that we have and that is that we're a step in the process, administrative process. You have to exhaust all of your administrative hearings, and this is one step in the process, so I suppose this is what we are doing.

MR. HUGHES: I was looking at it in terms of the breach of contract. I don't think the Board would have jurisdiction and that should go straight to the Superior Court, and he is already in Superior Court and has counsel there.

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MR. FLESH: That's correct.
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           MR. OBANDO: You have five minutes.
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           MR. TUCHMAN: Lost my train of thought for a
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     second.
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           MR. OBANDO:
                        No problem.
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           MR. TUCHMAN: I have to stay within the framework.
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           MR. OBANDO: With the record.
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           MR. TUCHMAN: I think when we look at the
     violations of 507 and 3062 of the Vehicle Code, I think
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     it is pretty clear that the Board's responsibility to
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     the citizens out here, or out there, is to help and
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     maintain a certain kind of order so the dealers, whether
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     it be a new dealer or existing dealer, can still sell
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     scooters. In my case, it is scooters. I only sell one
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     brand -- it is the Genuine brand -- and I still think it
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     is still the best bang for the buck out there of all the
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     product out there, and I feel having this dealer go into
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     Costa Mesa, it will definitely hurt my sales. I do
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     everything in my power to make sure my customers are
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     adequately serviced with their scooter needs.
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           MR. HUGHES: I am going to object for the record.
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     We are getting a little beyond the record, but if the
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     Board is interested in hearing it --
           MR. OBANDO: Well, I'll sustain if it needs to be
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in the record.

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MR. TUCHMAN: And I also feel that the Genuine Scooters needs to respect the territorial area they give us to produce and to sell their product.

MR. HUGHES: May I respond briefly? He had an opportunity to pursue these interests and he didn't. He just did not pursue it. And as far as having the right to sell scooters, he is not losing that right. This isn't a termination case. This is adding a dealer. He gets to continue on as a dealer.

I have nothing further.

MR. OBANDO: I guess one question is, I mean, would you agree that there should be -- I mean, there are certain processes in which we have to adhere to in order to achieve and add in terms of whether you are protesting. Would you agree there has to be an A, B and an X, Y, Z to get an end to this? And I think part of the record is showing that we didn't get there. I mean, whether the argument is whether, you know, it is 25 miles or 10, you know, this Board has jurisdiction over that, and if those items would have been checked off, you know, we probably would be having a different conversation. So would you agree that there needs to be a process that needs should be followed, number 1, and number 2, I guess to respond to your argument regarding, you know, whether a dealer is going to be affected by

that? I mean, would you like to respond to his comments about the Superior Court already kind of handling that situation as part of that, as well and you having counsel to that?

MR. TUCHMAN: Well, the Superior Court case is a violation of -- I think it is called a Shining Light Law where the manufacture gave away my dealer list which is mentioned in the judge's -
MS. PARKER: I don't know how much of this was covered because it was very minimal, other than the

MS. PARKER: I don't know how much of this was covered because it was very minimal, other than the opportunity to get counsel. So I don't know if we know other than there might have been something in the facts or cover sheet from the case, but I don't recall much information in there.

MR. TUCHMAN: Was there a case that we're -- MR. OBANDO: No.

MS. PARKER: I don't think that your reply to the opposition -- or excuse me, your opposition contained information on the Superior Court case, so we need to keep that -- it doesn't have any merit to this matter anyway. It is irrelevant to this matter.

MR. TUCHMAN: That's all I have then. Don't need to belabor this.

MR. OBANDO: We'll go into Closing Executive Session to review the two matters.

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           MR. TUCHMAN:
                        Will the Board notify us in writing?
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           MR. OBANDO: We'll reconvene.
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           MS. PARKER: You can wait outside, and we go into
     a closed session.
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           MR. FLESH: If you need to move on, we can notify
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    you.
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           MS. PARKER: As soon as we're done with closed
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     session, we have to reconvene.
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                            (Brief recess.)
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                        Opening up for open session at 12:48.
           MR. OBANDO:
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     Okay.
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                 Public members have deliberated on the two
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     cases, and Robin is going to provide you with our
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     decisions.
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                 Robin, take the first item, D&A Automotive
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     Group, Genuine Scooters of Santa Ana.
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           MS. PARKER:
                        That is Agenda Item 5(b).
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           MR. OBANDO:
                        That's right.
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           MS. PARKER:
                        The Board members unanimously adopted
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     the Administrative Law Judge's findings, and the
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    Executive Director is directed to dismiss with prejudice
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     D&A Automotive, O.C. Genuine Scooters of Santa Ana
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     versus Genuine Scooters, Protest Number PR-2355-12 and
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D&A Automotive Group, O.C. Genuine Scooters of Tustin, versus Genuine Scooters, Protest Number PR-2356-12.

This decision will go out to the parties tomorrow.

MR. OBANDO: Okay. And then let's do Item 5(a). Burbank Kawasaki, Inc. Versus Kawasaki Motors Corp, U.S.A., Protest Nos. PR-2328-12 and PR-2333-12.

MS. PARKER: This is conceptionally the Board's order. A written order will be forthcoming the week of August 7th.

The Board is remanding the matter to the Administrative Law Judge. The Board historically seeks to avoid a forfeiture and is sympathetic to the dealer's position regarding the flooring; however, it is mindful of Kawasaki's interest in their distribution of their products. Within 30 days after the date of the Board's Order of Remand, the parties are going to be ordered to participate in a mandatory settlement conference to resolve the flooring issues. If the matter does not settle, then the matter will be remanded to Administrative Law Judge, Judge Prod, to take additional evidence and/or conduct an additional hearing in the ALJ discretion regarding a reasonable amount of flooring and a reasonable time frame to secure the flooring and address other conditions such as stocking a complete line of Kawasaki products, and Burbank Kawasaki

1	Incorporated's selling penetration into the SEA.
2	Time is of the essence in this matter and
3	the Board anticipates that it will be heard and resolved
4	by the Board's November 12th, 2013 meeting, which is
5	scheduled to be held in Sacramento.
6	Furthermore, nothing outside of the
7	Administrative Record was considered by the Board in
8	making this determination.
9	MR. OBANDO: Okay. That captures it, right?
10	MS. PARKER: Mr. Flesh?
11	MR. FLESH: Yes.
12	MR. OBANDO: That captures our decision. Great.
13	Thank you, Ms. Parker.
14	With that, there are no other matters on
15	this agenda, so we are adjourned at 12:51 P.M.
16	Thank you.
17	MR. SANCHEZ: Can you please email me with a price
18	of a copy of the transcript in the Burbank part and how
19	quickly we could get it. Thank you.
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21	(PROCEEDINGS CONCLUDED.)
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1	REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
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6	STATE OF CALIFORNIA NEW () MOTOR VEHICLE BOARD ()
7	GENERAL MEETING)
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10	STATE OF CALIFORNIA)) ss
11	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)
12	I, LINDA S. OAK, official Certified Shorthand
13	Reporter of the State of California, for the County of
14	Los Angeles, do hereby certify that the foregoing pages,
15	1 through 66, comprise a full, true and correct
16	
	transcript of the proceedings held in the above-entitled
17 18	matter on Thursday, July 25, 2013.
19	
	Dated this 5th day 15 June 2012
20	Dated this 5th day of August, 2013.
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23	Ten bold ak
24	LINDA S. OAK, CSR NO. 10316
25	Official Court Reporter

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1 PROOF OF SERVICE 2 I, Lorraine Moore, declare: 3 I am employed in Orange County, California. I am over the age of eighteen years and not 4 a party to the within-entitled action. My business address is 600 Anton Boulevard, Suite 900, 5 Costa Mesa, California 92626-7221. On October 15, 2013, I served a copy of the within 6 document(s): 7 **EXHIBIT "A" TO RESPONDENT KAWASAKI MOTORS** CORP., U.S.A.'S POST-HEARING BRIEF ON REMAND 8 by transmitting via facsimile the document(s) listed above to the fax number(s) set 9 forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m. and the transmission was reported as complete and without error. 10 by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed envelope with postage thereon X 11 fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Costa Mesa, California addressed as set 12 forth below. 13 by placing the document(s) listed above in a sealed _____ envelope and affixing a pre-paid air bill, and causing the envelope to be delivered to a 14 agent for delivery. 15 following ordinary business practices, the envelope was sealed and placed for collection by Federal Express on this date, and would, in the ordinary course of 16 business, be retrieved by Federal Express for overnight delivery on this date. 17 by personally delivering the document(s) listed above to the person(s) at the 18 address(es) set forth below. 19 by transmitting via electronic mail the document(s) listed above to the e-mail X address(es) set forth below on this date before 5:00 p.m. and the transmission was 20 reported as complete and without error. 21 Michael M. Sieving, Esq. 22 Attorney for Protestant CALLAHAN THOMPSON SHERMAN & BURBANK KAWASAKI INC. CAUDILL, LLP 23 1545 River Park Drive, Suite 405 Sacramento, CA 95815 24 Telephone: (916) 649-3500 Facsimile: (916) 999-8560 25 E-mail: msieving@ctsclaw.com 26

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I am readily familiar with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing in affidavit.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the above is true and correct.

Executed on October 15, 2013, at Costa Mesa, California.

Amarae Moore

Lorraine Moore